USAF 370018

NUS CORPORATION
SUPERFUND DIVISION

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-583-9-6-73

TO: DON SMITH/EPA

DATE: SEPTEMBER 23, 1986

FROM: ROSEMARY MATTUCK RM

COPIES: FILE

SUBJECT: **OLD POULTNEY DUMP, FINAL SITE INSPECTION REPORT**
TDD No. F1-8601-15
Reference No. $300VT08SI
CERCLIS No. VTD981068307

INTRODUCTION

The NUS Corporation Field Investigation Team (NUS/FIT) was requested by the Waste Management Division of the Region I U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to conduct a Site Inspection of the Old Poultney Dump in East Poultney, Vermont. This investigation was initiated after a Preliminary Assessment (PA) conducted by the State of Vermont recommended that a Site Inspection was necessary to better characterize the nature and extent of contamination on the site and the potential for its migration offsite. All tasks were conducted in accordance with CERCLA legislation, and Technical Directive Document No. F1-8601-15, issued to NUS/FIT in January 1986.

The documents prepared within comply with the requirements set forth under EPA Superfund legislation (CERCLA). However, they do not necessarily fulfill the requirements of other EPA regulations, such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Site Inspections are only intended to provide a preliminary screening of sites with a limited sampling effort, and to facilitate site prioritization by EPA. They are a limited effort and are not intended to supplant a more detailed investigation.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Old Poultney Dump occupies four acres, and is located on Dump Road, 0.5 miles north of East Poultney, and 2.5 miles northeast of Poultney. These latter two villages are located within the larger area of the Town of Poultney, which encompasses approximately 45 square miles (2). The dump is bordered to the east by Dump Road, on the other side of which lies a 400-foot hill known as Town Hill (Figure 1). The site slopes gently to the south and is bordered by woods to the north and west, and by an open field to the south (1). The area surrounding the Old Poultney Dump is used primarily for residential purposes; approximately 3,200 people live within a three-mile radius of the site (2, 3, 4, 5).

The Old Poultney Dump (no longer active) now consists of a large, rectangular shaped hill, approximately 200 feet wide by 400 feet long. All sides of the hill slope steeply, and are approximately 40 feet high. The east and south slopes of

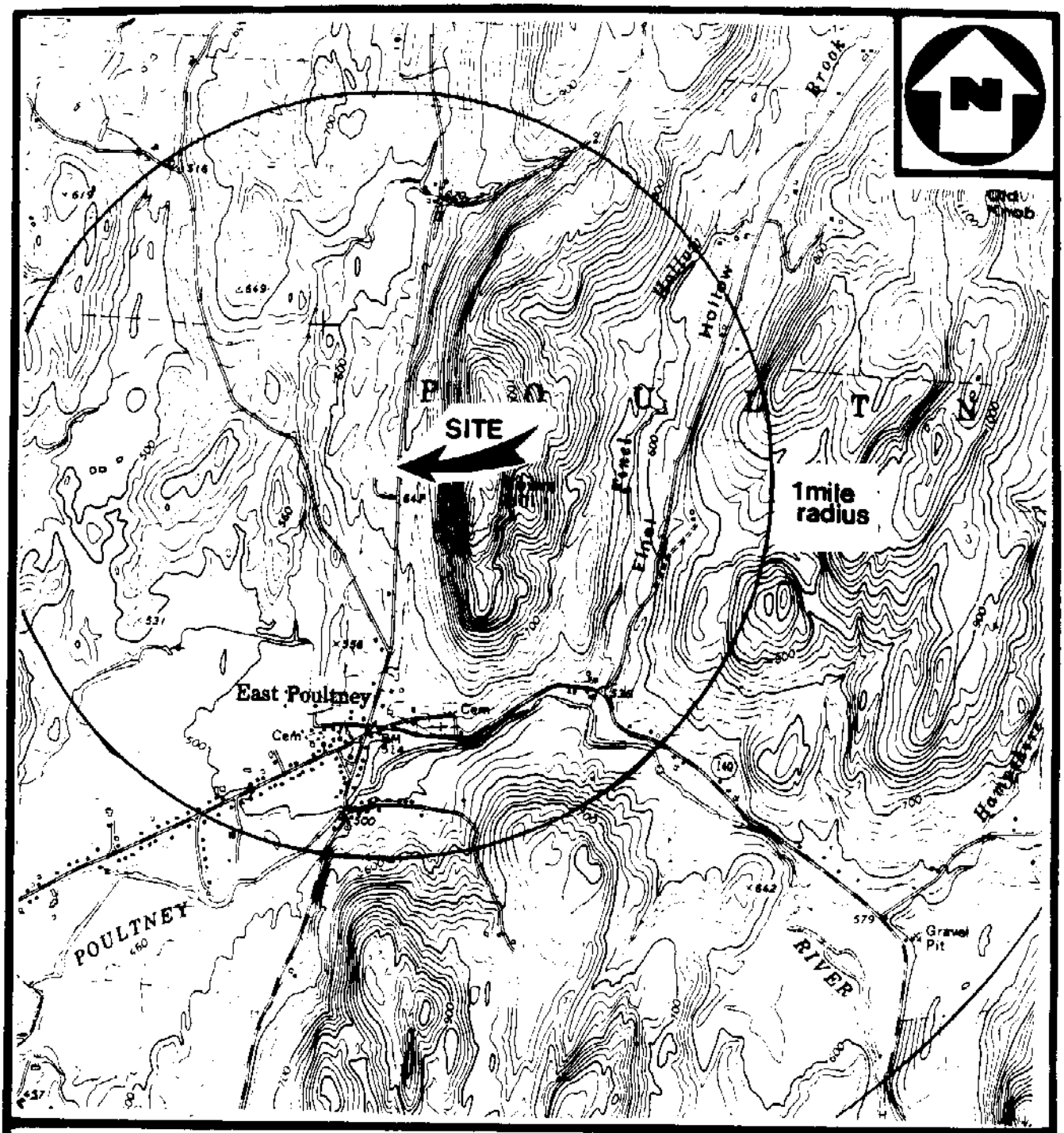
the dump are covered with grass, while the north and west slopes are not covered, and have exposed metal debris. The site is fenced on the west and north borders by an old three-foot high barbed wire fence, which is broken in several places; the eastern border has a picket fence and the southern boundary is not fenced. A circular access road leads to the top of the dump, where a transfer station is located. The transfer station consists of a trash compactor and three large dumpsters; one for metal debris, one for compacted garbage, and one for bulky refuse. Also located on the landfill are two piles of old tires and an exposed pile of charred wood and debris. At the base of the slope, in the northwestern corner of the dump, is a small stagnant pond. Approximately 200 feet west of the western slope is a narrow stream flowing south (1) (Figure 2).

SITE ACTIVITY AND HISTORY

The Old Poultney Dump, originally a gravel pit, started to be used as a dump in the late 1940's. In the late 1960's, the dump was approved as an engineered landfill by the Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation (VT AEC) (6). In April 1972, approval was withdrawn by the VT AEC due to deficiencies in the operation of the dump, which included inadequate lift, lack of cover, improper cover material, and leachate formation. At a hearing held in April 1972 between the Town of Poultney and the VT AEC, the Town agreed to make improvements at the dump, and in return the State agreed to allow the dump to remain in operation. For the next five years, the Town made efforts to improve operations; however, compliance was inconsistent. The Town voluntarily closed the dump in 1977, due to the fact that it had reached its practical capacity (7). For the closure, the dump was capped with ten inches of compacted blue clay, overlain with loam, and then seeded. The site then became a transfer station for municipal refuse generated by the Town of Poultney, and has remained so to this day (6).

A Preliminary Assessment of the dump was performed by the VT AEC in April 1985. Data collected for this PA indicated that chemical wastes from several local industries had been disposed at the dump, and although the dump ceased operations and became a transfer station in 1977, this practice continued until 1984. These allegations include:

- Staco, Inc., a manufacturer of mercury thermometers, allegedly disposed of broken thermometers containing mercury residues; it is estimated that approximately seventy gallons of mercury reached the dump over a 10 to 12 year period from the early 1970's to 1984 (8).



BASE MAP IS A PORTION OF THE U.S.G.S. POULTNEY, VT-NY QUADRANGLE (7.5' SERIES, 1964 PHOTOREVISED 1972)

2000 0 2000 4000

scale feet

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

LOCUS PLAN

OLD POULTNEY DUMP
EAST POULTNEY VT

MARCH 1986

NUS CORPORATION

A Halliburton Company

FIGURE 1

- Williams Machine Co., a manufacturer of machine tools, allegedly disposed a total of 36,000 gallons of cutting oil, lubricating oil, and mineral spirit soaked metal shavings over the period from 1970 to 1984 (8).

- Journal Press allegedly disposed of approximately one gallon per month of a photochemical containing 15 percent ammonium thiocyanate, as well as small quantities of solvent-based inks and other photochemicals. The number of years this company disposed of wastes at the dump is currently unknown (8).

Additionally, the VT AEC and the Vermont Department of Health conducted tap water sampling of several residences in East Poultney and Poultney in 1985. The results of this sampling are discussed in a later section.

NUS/FIT was requested by EPA to perform a Site Inspection, as recommended in the PA, in order to determine the probable fate of the chemical wastes which had allegedly been deposited at the dump. Also, to determine whether these wastes posed an imminent hazard to human health or the environment.

MIGRATION PATHWAYS

Groundwater Route

Approximately 3,200 people live within a three-mile radius of the Old Poultney Dump (2,3,4,5). The 1,600 people residing within the Village of Poultney, which is located within the Poultney River Valley, are supplied with water from the Poultney municipal system. This system obtains its water from two wells in the southwest corner of the village, both of which draw from a sand and gravel overburden aquifer. These wells are approximately 2.5 miles southwest of the site. Persons residing within a three-mile radius of the dump, yet outside the village boundary, must obtain their water from private wells (9).

Glacial till is the principal overburden material present throughout most of the three-mile radius around the site (11). A review of 21 private well logs from the East Poultney area indicates that this till is coarse (it is described as gravel) and that the thickness varies from 4 to 76 feet, with an average thickness of 20 feet of till overlying bedrock (10). However, the presence of numerous bedrock outcrops near the Old Poultney Dump suggests that the overburden in the immediate vicinity of the site is quite shallow (0 to 10 feet) (1). The till has very

low groundwater potential and is poorly drained, thus it is likely that most private wells in the area are bedrock wells (11). This assumption is supported by data on 201 wells throughout the Town of Poultney; of these, only six are finished in gravel, the remainder in bedrock. The Poultney River Valley is underlain by sands and gravels of both lacustrine and alluvial origin, which probably overlie till in most places. The two municipal wells are finished in these lacustrine sands and gravels, which have moderate to high water potential below the water table (11).

Bedrock in this area belongs to the Pawlet Formation, which is composed primarily of slate, with some coarser grained greywacke beds containing quartz and feldspar. Between Poultney and East Poultney, the Pawlet Formation is bisected by a north-south band of Bull Formation, about one half mile wide. This formation consists of slate, with subordinate conglomerate and quartzite (12). The yield for bedrock wells in this area varies from 1 to 50 gallons per minute (10). Although no specific data is available regarding the degree of bedrock fracturing, the presence of a bedrock well within 500 feet of the site which draws 50 gallons of water per minute implies a relatively high degree of bedrock fracturing (18).

Both of the aforementioned stratigraphic units strike north-south and dip steeply eastward; the Bull Formation forms the core of an anticlinal fold oriented north-south. This fold is bounded on the east by the north-south striking Bird Mountain Thrust Fault, which trends through the Village of East Poultney (12). Since groundwater flow in these formations is restricted primarily to fractures, as opposed to pore-space migration, it should be noted that key structures controlling groundwater flow in bedrock, such as bedding planes, fold axes, and faults, are oriented north-south. NUS/FIT therefore infers that regional groundwater flow is to the south, towards the Poultney River.

The principal aquifer of concern in the study area is the bedrock aquifer, as a majority of residents obtain their water from bedrock wells (10). There are two ways by which the population could potentially come into contact with contaminants in groundwater. They may drink contaminated groundwater obtained from private wells; or, contaminated groundwater may discharge to the Poultney River, which in turn may be used for fishing or other recreation.

The nearest well to the site is the Panoushek residential well, located approximately 400 feet northeast of the site. The nearest downgradient well, if groundwater is assumed to flow south, is the Hewes residential well, located approximately 400 feet south of the site. Both municipal water supply wells for the Village of Poultney lie approximately 2.5 miles southwest of the dump.

Surface Water Route

The nearest surface water body to the Old Poultney Dump is a narrow, unnamed stream, which is located about 200 feet west of the western border of the site, and flows south. The United States Geological Survey has mapped this stream as intermittent (2). The terrain in the intervening 200 feet between the dump and the stream includes a few small ridges, which effectively prevent any surface water runoff from the dump from reaching this stream (1).

Lavery Brook is located 1,000 feet west of the dump, and flows south, then southwest, into the Village of Poultney, and eventually into the Poultney River. Lavery Brook is relatively shallow, but is used for irrigation (13). As previously mentioned, surface runoff to the west of the site is barred by several ridges, and because of these, Lavery Brook is not considered to be at risk of being contaminated by surface runoff.

The Poultney River is located about 4,500 feet south of the site, and 1,200 feet south of East Poultney, and is used for recreational activities (13). The river flows southwest towards Poultney and then northwest, eventually discharging into Lake Champlain, about 20 miles downstream. No likely surface water migration pathway exists between the site and the Poultney River, as there is nearly one mile of intervening terrain, which includes fields, cleared residential land, and the Village of East Poultney.

Since there does not appear to be a migration pathway to nearby surface water bodies, it is assumed that surface water runoff accumulates in low areas and then seeps into the ground.

Air Route

None of the sampling locations produced readings above background on the OVA. NUS/FIT therefore suggests that under present conditions the threat of air contamination from the chemical wastes allegedly deposited at the dump is minimal.

During the NUS/FIT site visit on April 9, 1986, a large pile of smoldering refuse and debris was noted adjacent to the transfer station, at the top of the old dump. The smoke from this smoldering debris produced an unpleasant odor, and readings of up to 1.8 ppm on the OVA. As the OVA analyzes total hydrocarbons, the readings obtained are probably due to hydrocarbon components of the smoke,

which are produced as byproducts in the combustion of carbonaceous materials. Although the Town only has authorization from the State to burn "clean wood", a recent inspection of the transfer station by the VT AEC also found that other materials were being burned there. The state recommended that measures be taken to prevent non-"clean wood" materials from being introduced into the burn pile (19).

TECHNICAL APPROACH

A site visit and sampling program were conducted at the Old Poultney Dump on April 9, 1986. The initial task performed was a field reconnaissance, while monitoring the ambient air with the OVA. A command post was set up based on wind direction and the results of this ambient air monitoring.

A total of twelve samples were collected, including four soil samples, three surface water samples, two sediment samples, and three tap water samples. Sample locations are shown on Figure 2. A sample summary, including location rationale, is presented in Table 1. All samples were collected in accordance with the reviewed and approved Task Work Plan. Soil samples were collected using a stainless steel trowel from between the ground surface and a depth of no more than six inches. Sediment samples were similarly collected with a stainless steel trowel from a point no greater than six inches below the sediment/water interface. Surface water samples were collected by either immersing the sample container directly into the stream at mid-depth, or by transferring water collected in a pre-cleaned glass jar to the sample container. Tap water samples were collected from an unfiltered tap inside the house, after the water had been allowed to run for five minutes.

All sampling equipment was decontaminated with a water-methanol-water rinse between sampling locations. Sample jars and vials were rinsed with water after each sample was collected. Field blanks were obtained at EPA's New England Regional Laboratory in Lexington, Massachusetts and transported to the site.

Surface and tap water samples for volatile organic compound analysis were preserved with a mercuric chloride ($HgCl_2$) solution to a final concentration of 16 parts per million. Surface and tap water samples collected for inorganic (metals) analysis were preserved with nitric acid (HNO_3) to a final pH of less than 2.0. After collection, all samples were stored on ice until their delivery to the laboratories. Chain of custody was maintained throughout the sampling

TABLE 1

Sample Summary and Location Rationale:

SW-01	Pond at northwest corner of landfill, at the base of the slope; to check for contamination from runoff from the northern slope
SW-02	Pooled water at the base of the southern slope, near the southwest corner. The source of the water at this location might possibly have been leachate seeping from the base of the landfill.
SW-03	400 feet south of the pooled water at location SW-02, and approximately 50 feet east of the Hewes residence. A path of wet, discolored leaves extended 400 feet south from the pooled water at location SW-02, at which point a narrow stream emerged. A sample was collected here to determine if contaminants were migrating offsite.
SW-04	Aqueous blank for quality control of in-house analysis.
SD-01	Sediment sample from pooled water at the base of the southern slope, near the southwest corner (same location as SW-02). The source of the water at this location might possibly have been leachate seep from the base of the landfill.
SD-02	Same location as SW-03; 400 feet south of the pooled water at location SW-02, and approximately 50 feet east of the Hewes residence. A sediment sample was collected to determine if non-water soluble contaminants were migrating offsite.
SS-01	Composite surface soil sample collected from three locations in a narrow gulley on the eastern slope. This gulley was perpendicular to the road, approximately ten feet south of the telephone pole on the eastern slope. Flowing down this gulley was a thin stream of rusty-orange colored liquid, which appeared to originate from within the landfill. A sample was collected here to determine if the leachate seep was contaminated.
SS-02	Composite surface soil sample collected from three locations in the leachate stream flowing south along the base of the eastern slope. The location of this sample was approximately halfway between the telephone pole and the left fork of the access road, at the base of the slope.
SS-03	Duplicate of SS-02 for quality control purposes.
SS-B	"Background" surface soil, collected in the pasture, approximately 75 feet south of the fork in the access road.
SS-06	"Blank" sample of baked potting soil (for in-house VOA only).
GW-01	Tap water sample from Panoushek residence, which is the nearest well upgradient (north) of the site (well no. 62), to document background conditions.
GW-02	Tap water samples from the Hewes residence, which is the nearest well downgradient (south) of the site (well no. 180).
GW-03	Duplicate of GW-02 for quality control purposes.
GW-04	Aqueous blank for quality control of Contract Laboratory program (CLP) analysis.

round. Tap water samples were shipped on April 10, 1986 to Centec Laboratories for Task 1 and 2 metals analysis, and to York Laboratories for volatiles and extractables analysis, via Federal Express. All other samples were transferred to the custody of the NUS/FIT chemist on duty at the EPA New England Regional Laboratory (NERL).

RESULTS

Tap water samples were analyzed by EPA contract laboratories for both organics and inorganics (metals); all other samples were analyzed in-house by NUS/FIT chemists at the NERL. It should be noted that in-house screening analyses are performed using a Photovac 10A10 Gas Chromatograph for volatile organic compounds, and a Kevex 7000 x-ray fluorescence spectrophotometer for metals. The results derived from these screening techniques are qualitative, and indicate only the presence of contaminant compounds; they should not be used as quantitative results. Therefore, all contaminants detected by in-house analyses are reported in ranges of concentration. In addition, contaminant identification is tentative, in that volatile organic compounds are identified by comparison of retention times of compounds present in a sample with retention times of various standards. Metals are identified by comparison of the emission spectra of the samples to the emission spectra of various standards.

In-house volatile organic screening results for soil/sediment, and for surface water are presented in Tables 2 and 3, respectively. Results of in-house metals screening of soil/sediment, and of surface water are presented in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) data from the organic and inorganic analyses of the tap water samples are presented in Tables 6 and 7.

Results shown on Table 2 for soil analysis indicate the presence of toluene, and possibly chlorobenzene, in sample SS-02 collected from the leachate stream along the edge of the eastern slope of the landfill. Since a duplicate sample (SS-03) was collected at this location in which chlorobenzene was not detected, the presence of chlorobenzene in the leachate is not certain. However, the analysis of the leachate (sample SS-01), which was collected from an upstream location on the eastern slope relative to samples SS-02 and SS-03, did not indicate the presence of volatile organic compound contaminants. The sediment sample collected at the base of the southern slope (SD-01) indicated the presence of one or more "coeluters". A low level of toluene was present in a sediment sample (SD-02) collected 400 feet south of the landfill.

TABLE 2

OLD POULTNEY DUMP - APRIL 9, 1986
NUS/FIT IN-HOUSE SCREENING
VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSIS OF SOIL AND SEDIMENT SAMPLES
(VALUES IN RELATIVE UNITS)

Sample Location		SS-01	SS-02	SS-03	SS-06	SS-B	SD-01	SD-02
Sample Number		14207	14208	14209	14205	14215	14212	14214
				Duplicate	Blank	Background		
Tentatively Indentified Compounds	Aqueous Detection Limit (ppb)							
Trichloroethene	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzene	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	2	-	●●	●●	-	-	-	●●
Tetrachloroethene	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlorobenzene	4.5	-	●●	-	-	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
m-Xylene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o-Xylene	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coeluters*		-	-	-	-	-	X	-
No. of Unidentified Peaks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\- = not detected
● = <10% of standard peak height
●● = 10-50% of standard peak height
●●● = >50% of standard peak height
X = detected; semi-quantitation is not possible

NOTES: The above results are from NUS/FIT in-house screening using a Photovac 10A10 Gas Chromatograph. All results must be interpreted with the understanding that they represent the end product of a screening technique. Reported data are not quantifiable and are reported in relative units.

* Coeluters represent the following group of compounds which can not be distinguished from one another with this screening method; 1,1-dichloroethene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane, methylene chloride, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. The presence of one or more of these compounds may be indicated.

TABLE 3

OLD POULTNEY DUMP - APRIL 9, 1986
NUS/FIT IN-HOUSE SCREENING
VOLATILE ORGANIC SURFACE WATER RESULTS (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location		SW-01	SW-02	SW-03	SW-04
Sample Number		14210	14211	14213	14206 Blank
Tentatively Indentified Compounds	Aqueous Detection Limit (ppb)				
Trichloroethene	1	-	-	-	-
Benzene	1	-	-	-	-
Toluene	2	-	-	-	-
Tetrachloroethene	2	-	-	-	-
Chlorobenzene	4.5	-	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	4	-	-	-	-
m-Xylene	5	-	-	-	-
o-Xylene	7	-	-	-	-
Coeluters*		X	X	X	-
No. of Unidentifed Peaks		-	-	-	-

\- = not detected
X = detected; semi-quantitation is not possible

NOTES: The above results are from NUS/FIT in-house screening using a Photovac 10A10 Gas Chromatograph. Reported data are qualitative and indicate the presence of compounds. Concentrations must be interpreted as plus or minus a 40% range.

* Coeluters represent the following group of compounds which can not be distinguished from one another with this screening method; 1,1-dichloroethene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane, methylene chloride, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. The presence of one or more of these compounds may be indicated.

TABLE 4

OLD POULTNEY DUMP - APRIL 9, 1986
NUS/FIT IN-HOUSE SCREENING
INORGANIC ANALYSIS OF SOIL AND SEDIMENT SAMPLES (VALUES IN PPM)

Sample Location		SS-01	SS-02	SS-03	SS-06	SS-B	SD-01	SD-02
Sample Number		14207	14208	14209 Duplicate	14205 Blank	14215 Background	14212	14214
Inorganic Element	Detection Limit (ppm)							
Aluminum	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Antimony	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arsenic	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Beryllium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromine	25	-	-	-	<25	-	<25	40-80
Cadmium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium	214	>2000	>2000	>2000	>2000	360-660	1190-2210	>2000
Chromium	178	<178	<178	-	<178	-	-	-
Cobalt	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper	60	240-450	250-460	250-470	290-540	265-495	250-460	300-560
Iron	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	55-105	<50
Magnesium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manganese	214	>2000	1300-2420	1390-2580	635-1185	805-1495	>2000	1390-2580
Mercury	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel	156	<156	110-200	110-200	165-305	<156	110-200	135-255
Potassium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sodium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thallium	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zinc	60	95-175	110-210	80-150	120-220	130-240	145-275	140-260

NOTES:

-: Not Detected
NA: Not Analyzed

All samples were screened in-house by NUS/FIT, utilizing a Kevex 7000 x-ray fluorescence instrument. The results are qualitative and indicate the presence of the above elements. All concentrations are given in ranges, as the results must not be interpreted as being quantitative. All reported ranges of concentration are relative to control standards run during the analysis.

TABLE 5

OLD POULTNEY DUMP - APRIL 9, 1986
NUS/FIT IN-HOUSE SCREENING
INORGANIC ANALYSIS OF SURFACE WATER SAMPLES (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location		SW-01	SW-02	SW-03	SW-04
Sample Number		14210	14211	14213	14206 Blank
Inorganic Element	Detection Limit (ppb)				
Aluminum	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Antimony	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arsenic	227	-	-	-	-
Barium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Beryllium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium	30	530-980	520-960	405-755	-
Chromium	38	-	-	-	-
Cobalt	24	-	-	-	-
Copper	23	<23	<23	<23	-
Iron	24	<24	<24	<24	<24
Lead	64	-	-	-	-
Magnesium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manganese	45	-	-	-	-
Mercury	51	-	-	-	-
Nickel	24	-	-	-	-
Potassium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	227	-	-	-	-
Silver	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sodium	NA	NA			
Thallium	64	-	-	-	-
Tin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium	38	-	-	-	-
Zinc	30	-	-	-	<30

NOTES:

-: Not Detected
NA: Not Analyzed

All samples were screened in-house by NUS/FIT, utilizing a Kevex 7000 x-ray fluorescence instrument. The results are qualitative and indicate the presence of the above elements. All concentrations are given in ranges, as the results must not be interpreted as being quantitative. All reported ranges of concentration are relative to control standards run during the analysis.

TABLE 6

OLD POULTNEY DUMP - APRIL 9, 1986
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM RESULTS
ORGANIC ANALYSIS OF TAP WATER SAMPLES (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location Sample Number	Detection Limit (ppb)	GW-01 14216 Background	GW-02 14217	GW-03 14218 Duplicate	GW-05 14204 Blank
Acetone	4	-	-	-	13J
4-methyl-2-pentanone	8	-	-	-	5J
2-chlorophenol	4	-	*	-	-
4-chloro-3-methylphenol	3	-	*	-	-
di-n-butylphthalate	2	-	*	*	0.8
di-n-octylphthalate	4	*	*	*	2

J: Value is approximated due to contractual requirements identified in the quality control review.

*: Value is rejected due to laboratory contamination identified in the quality control review.

-: Not detected

The above results have been evaluated and reviewed by NUS Corporation, but have not been reviewed or approved by EPA due to higher priorities assigned to the Environmental Service Division.

TABLE 7

OLD POULTNEY DUMP - APRIL 9, 1986
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM INORGANIC ANALYSIS
TAP WATER SAMPLES (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location		GW-01	GW-02	GW-03	GW-05
Sample Number		14216	14217	14218	14204
		Background		Duplicate	Blank
Inorganic Element	Detection Limit (ppb)				
Aluminum	75	156J	178J	106J	197
Antimony	58	-	-	58	-
Arsenic	4	-	-	-	-
Barium	21	-	43	42	-
Beryllium	2	-	-	-	-
Cadmium	4	-	-	-	-
Calcium	825	76,600	40,300	39,800	-
Chromium	8	-	-	-	-
Cobalt	18	-	-	-	-
Copper	19	-	-	-	-
Iron	36	-	1,030J	964J	39
Lead	3	-	-	-	-
Magnesium	351	4,950	7,460	7,370	-
Manganese	5	-	2,220	2,220	-
Mercury	0.2	-	-	0.8	-
Nickel	27	-	-	-	-
Potassium	2,460	-	-	-	-
Selenium	3	-	-	-	-
Silver	9	-	-	-	-
Sodium	523	13,400	3,270	3,220	-
Thallium	7	-	-	-	-
Tin	40	-	-	-	-
Vanadium	18	-	-	-	-
Zinc	11	20J	27J	31J	23

NOTES:

J: Approximate value due to quality control review.
-: Not Detected

The above results have been evaluated and reviewed by NUS Corporation, but have not been reviewed or approved by EPA due to higher priorities assigned to the Environmental Service Division.

TABLE 8
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST (HSL) ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Volatiles

chloromethane
bromomethane
vinyl chloride
chloroethane
methylene chloride

acetone
carbon disulfide
1,1-dichloroethene
1,1-dichloroethane
trans-1,2-dichloroethene

chloroform
1,2-dichloroethane
2-butanone
1,1,1-trichloroethane
carbon tetrachloride

vinyl acetate
bromodichloromethane
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
1,2-dichloropropane
trans-1,3-dichloropropene

trichloroethene
dibromochloromethane
1,1,2-trichloroethane
benzene
cis-1,3-dichloropropene

2-chloroethyl vinyl ether
bromoform
2-hexanone
4-methyl-2-pentanone
tetrachloroethene

toluene
chlorobenzene
ethyl benzene
styrene
total xylenes

TABLE 8
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST (HSL) ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
PAGE TWO

Semivolatiles

N-nitrosodimethylamine
phenol
aniline
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
2-chlorophenol

1,3-dichlorobenzene
1,4-dichlorobenzene
benzyl alcohol
1,2-dichlorobenzene
2-methylphenol

bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
4-methylphenol
N-nitrosodipropylamine
hexachloroethane
nitrobenzene

isophorone
2-nitrophenol
2,4-dimethylphenol
benzoic acid
bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane

2,4-dichlorophenol
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
naphthalene
4-chloroaniline
hexachlorobutadiene

4-chloro-3-methylphenol
(para-chloro-meta-cresol)
2-methylnaphthalene
hexachlorocyclopentadiene
2,4,6-trichlorophenol
2,4,5-trichlorophenol

2-chloronaphthalene
2-nitroaniline
dimethyl phthalate
acenaphthylene
3-nitroaniline

acenaphthene
2,4-dinitrophenol
4-nitrophenol
dibenzofuran
2,4-dinitrotoluene

2,6-dinitrotoluene
diethylphthalate
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
fluorene
4-nitroaniline

4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
hexachlorobenzene
pentachlorophenol

phenanthrene
anthracene
di-n-butylphthalate
fluoranthene
benzidine

pyrene
butyl benzyl phthalate
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine
benzo(a)anthracene
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate

chrysene
di-n-octyl phthalate
benzo(b)fluoranthene
benzo(k)fluoranthene
benzo(a)pyrene

indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
dibenz(a, h)anthracene
benzo(g,h,i)perylene

TABLE 8
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST (HSL) ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
PAGE THREE

Pesticides

alpha-BHC
beta-BHC

delta-BHC
gamma-BHC (Lindane)
heptachlor
aldrin
heptachlor epoxide

endosulfan I
dieldrin
4,4'-DDE
endrin
endosulfan II

4,4'-DDD
endrin aldehyde
endosulfan sulfate
4,4'-DDT
endrin ketone

methoxychlor
chlordane
toxaphene
aroclor-1016
aroclor-1221

aroclor-1232
aroclor-1242
aroclor-1248
aroclor-1254
aroclor-1260

Results shown on Table 3 indicate that one or more "coeluters" may be present in surface water samples taken from the pond at the northwest corner of the landfill, the pooled water at the southern base of the landfill, and the narrow stream 400 feet south of the landfill.

Results from Table 4 (in-house metals screening of soil and sediment) must be compared to the background soil sample. (When evaluating whether there are significantly higher concentrations of certain elements in the soil or sediment samples, the samples should be compared to a background soil sample from the same area, in order to take into account the naturally occuring mineral content of the soil in the region.) Mercury was the main inorganic contaminant of concern because it is alleged to have been deposited at the landfill; the absence of mercury in all soil and sediment samples is therefore significant. For all samples, calcium was present in a higher concentration than in the background sample, which was collected in the field to the south of the dump. Chromium was detected at a level below the detection limit in the two surface soil samples collected from the eastern slope (SS-01 and SS-02). However, since chromium was not detected in the duplicate sample (SS-03), its presence in the leachate stream on the eastern slope can not be certain. Bromine in the sediment sample collected 400 feet south of the landfill (SD-02) was detected at a higher concentration than that in the background sample. However, since these elements are not present at levels at least one order of magnitude greater than the background sample, their presence in the samples is not inferred to represent significant contamination.

Surface water results from Table 5 indicate significant levels (more than one order of magnitude greater than the blank) of calcium in the surface water around the site. These results are compared to a blank instead of to a background sample, as there were no available sources to obtain an upstream surface water sample. No mercury contamination was detected in these samples.

The results of samples analyzed through the Contract Laboratory Program have been evaluated and reviewed by NUS Corporation based on a level I data validation. The CLP data has not been reviewed or approved by EPA, however, due to higher priorities assigned to the Environmental Service Division (ESD) of EPA. NUS recommends that the CLP data be accepted as presented in the report. Upon EPA approval of the data validations, any necessary amendments to the data reviews will be incorporated into the site inspection report.

Results from organic analyses of the tap water samples by a CLP laboratory (Table 6), indicate that no organic compounds were detected in the drinking water collected from either the Panoushek or Hewes residential wells, with the exception of those compounds attributed to laboratory contamination. Table 8 lists all of the organic compounds analyzed for by the CLP laboratory.

Results from the CLP inorganic analysis of tap water samples (Table 7), indicate that water collected from the Hewes residence has significantly higher concentrations of iron and manganese than the background sample. This difference may be related to a local variation in composition of the bedrock in which the well is drilled, rather than to any contribution by the landfill. The Hewes residence also has higher concentrations of barium and magnesium than the background sample, but again, it can not be ascertained whether the landfill is the cause of this difference. Very low levels of antimony and mercury were detected in just one of the replicate samples collected from the Hewes residence; thus the presence of these metals in the groundwater at this location is uncertain.

CONCLUSIONS

Groundwater Route

The levels of mercury and barium detected in the downgradient (Hewes) tap water sample (0.8 parts per billion (ppb) and 43 ppb respectively) do not exceed the maximum contaminant levels (MCL) established for these elements as part of the Federal Drinking Water Standards (2 ppb and 100 ppb respectively) (14). The levels of both manganese and iron in this sample (2,200 ppb and 1,030 ppb, respectively) exceed their corresponding "secondary maximum contaminant levels" (SMCL's). The SMCL's are based only on the aesthetic quality of drinking water (i.e., taste, color, odor, appearance). They are not regulatory standards, nor do they have any relevance as to the protection from adverse health effects.

The difference in concentrations of iron and manganese detected in the two wells may be due to localized variations in the bedrock, as both of these elements are abundant and widespread constituents of rocks and soils in New England (15). The landfill can not be ruled out as a contributing factor in the higher concentrations of these elements in the downgradient well because: 1) neither iron nor manganese were detected in the upgradient well; and 2) the exposed north and west slopes of the landfill indicate it is composed primarily of metallic debris. The leachate on the eastern slope appears to contain a substantial amount of iron oxide, also indicative of metallic debris.

Additional groundwater data is provided by past residential tap water sampling conducted by the Vermont Department of Health (VT DOH) and the VT AEC. Twelve residences in East Poultney and Poultney were sampled by the VT DOH in March 1985. No volatile organic compounds were detected in the groundwater (16). Five residences presumed to be downgradient of the site were sampled by the VT AEC in May 1985; no volatile organic compounds or mercury were detected in these groundwater samples (17).

Surface Water Route

Surface water samples collected from the pond at the northwest corner of the landfill, the pooled water at the southern base of the landfill, and the narrow stream 400 feet south of the landfill all indicate the presence of one or more compounds from the group which NUS/FIT in-house screening distinguishes collectively as "coeluters" (see note on Table 3). A sediment sample collected from the latter location (SD-02) indicated the presence of toluene. The surface water at this location (400 feet south of the landfill) is most likely a groundwater discharge area; it does not appear to have a source on the surface, and the land slopes downwards to the south, probably meeting the water table at this location.

Surface soil samples (containing leachate) collected from the eastern slope of the landfill indicated the presence of toluene and possibly chlorobenzene. The gulley on the eastern slope which contained the leachate is unvegetated, and is therefore vulnerable to erosion in heavy rains.

Based on the above results, there are indications that leachate containing volatile organic compounds may be migrating offsite via surface runoff or the groundwater. However, the topography of the area surrounding the site appears to prevent surface runoff from reaching nearby surface water bodies (the intermittent stream, Lavery Brook, or the Poultney River).

The calcium detected at significant levels in all three surface water samples is a common constituent of rocks and soils, and likely represents a natural occurrence.

Air Route

As stated previously, the most significant threat of air pollution at this site results from the practice of burning refuse at the transfer station, rather than from any volatile organic chemicals once deposited in the landfill. This is based

on the fact that OVA readings were obtained solely from the smoldering burn pile and not from any of the sampling locations. The Town's compliance with Vermont open burning regulations is monitored by the VT AEC through regular inspections, the last of which recommended that measures be taken to insure that only "clean wood" is burned at the transfer station (19).

RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of this Site Inspection, NUS/FIT makes the following recommendations:

- To prevent leachate from being generated and migrating offsite, the cap on the landfill should be improved. The north and west slopes should be capped with a sufficient thickness of an impermeable cover material (such as clay) to prevent water from entering and percolating down through the landfill. The leachate outbreaks and erosion on the eastern slope should also be similarly prevented by improving the cover. This measure will offer the additional advantage of protecting the public from coming into contact with potentially hazardous substances contained in the leachate.

- NUS/FIT concurs with the VT AEC recommendation that measures should be taken to insure that no materials other than clean wood are burned at the transfer station. This will insure that the burn pile does not pose a threat of contaminating the air with hazardous substances.

- Several residential wells within the immediate vicinity of the site should be sampled on a routine basis, to be certain that the drinking water supply in the aquifer remains potable. The samples should be analyzed for all compounds on the Hazardous Substance List (HSL), both organics and inorganics.

Although NUS/FIT recommends the above measures be made a part of any further work done at this site, these recommendations are not a commitment by NUS/FIT or EPA to conduct these activities. These recommendations do not advocate which party or parties (EPA, NUS/FIT, State, Potential Responsible Party, etc.) should be responsible for conducting any further activities at this location.

RM/mtb

Reviewed and Approved By: R. DiNitto, RPM

Date: 9-24-86

REFERENCES

1. Site visit by NUS/FIT, April 9, 1986.

2. U.S. Geological Survey, Poultney, VT-NY (7.5 minute topographic) Quadrangle Map, 1964, photorevised 1972.

3. U.S. Geological Survey, Thorn Hill, NY-VT (7.5 minute topographic) Quadrangle Map, 1946, photorevised 1972.

4. U.S. Geological Survey, Wells, VT-NY (7.5 minute topographic) Quadrangle Map, 1967.

5. Telecommunication: between Rosemary Mattuck (NUS/FIT) and Jonas Rosenthal (Poultney Town Manager), March 13, 1986.

6. Preliminary Assessment of the Old Poultney Dump, by Ruth Einstein, Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation, April 18, 1985.

7. Telecommunication: between Rosemary Mattuck (NUS/FIT) and Julie Hackbarth (VT AEC), May 19, 1986.

8. This information was obtained by an official at the VT AEC, by way of communication with a company representative, and was documented in the PA Letter Report.

9. Telecommunication: between Rosemary Mattuck (NUS/FIT) and Charles Shenkel (Village Manager of Poultney), February 13, 1986.

10. Numerous well logs for the Town of Poultney, obtained from VT AEC files.

11. "Surficial Material of the Rutland - Brandon Region", Plate I, 1972, VT Geological Survey, Charles G. Doll, State Geologist.

12. "Bedrock Geology of the Castleton Quadrangle, Vermont", (Map), Geology by E-an Zen, 1958-1959.

13. Correspondence from Charles Shenkel, Village Manager of Poultney, March 26, 1986.

14. Groundwater, by R. Allan Freeze and John A. Cherry, Prentice-Hall, Inc., New Jersey, 1979: Federal Drinking Water Standards.

15. Study and Interpretation of the Chemical Characteristics of Natural Water, Second Edition, by John D. Hem; Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1473, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington: 1970.

16. Vermont Department of Health, Residential Tap Water Sampling Data (samples collected March 18, 1985).

17. Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation, Residential Tap Water Sampling Data (samples collected May 7, 1985).

18. State of Vermont, Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering, Well Completion Report, Well No. 180, Poultney, Vermont, November 20, 1984.

19. Telecommunication: between Rosemary Mattuck (NUS/FIT) and Jonas Rosenthal (Poultney Town Manager), August 13, 1986.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 1 - SITE LOCATION AND INSPECTION INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
VT	D981068307

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site)	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER
Old Poultney Dump	Dump Road

03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG DIST
East Poultney	VT	05764	Rutland	021	01

09 COORDINATES LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
43°32'10.9"	073°12'19.1"

10 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
☐ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL _____ ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☒ E. MUNICIPAL
☐ F. OTHER _____ ☐ G. UNKNOWN

III. INSPECTION INFORMATION

01 DATE OF INSPECTION	02 SITE STATUS	03 YEARS OF OPERATION
04/09/86 (MONTH DAY YEAR)	☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE	1945 (BEGINNING YEAR) Present (ENDING YEAR) ___ UNKNOWN

04 AGENCY PERFORMING INSPECTION (Check all that apply)
☐ A. EPA ☒ B. EPA CONTRACTOR NUS Corporation (Name of firm) ☐ C. MUNICIPAL ☐ D. MUNICIPAL CONTRACTOR _____ (Name of firm)
☐ E. STATE ☐ F. STATE CONTRACTOR _____ (Name of firm) ☐ G. OTHER _____ (Specify)

05 CHIEF INSPECTOR	06 TITLE	07 ORGANIZATION	08 TELEPHONE NO.
Rosemary Mattuck	Chemist	NUS/FIT	(617) 275-2970
09 OTHER INSPECTORS	10 TITLE	11 ORGANIZATION	12 TELEPHONE NO.
John Golden	Geologist	NUS/FIT	(617) 275-2970
Tom Moye	Geologist	VT AEC	(802) 244-8702
Bill Barry	Hazardous Materials Specialist	VT AEC	(802) 244-8702
			( )
			( )

13 SITE REPRESENTATIVES INTERVIEWED	14 TITLE	15 ADDRESS	16 TELEPHONE NO
Jonas Rosenthal	Town Mgr.	Poultney, VT	(802) 287-5829
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )

17 ACCESS GAINED BY (Check one)	18 TIME OF INSPECTION	19 WEATHER CONDITIONS
☒ PERMISSION ☐ WARRANT	0930	Overcast, 40°F

IV. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)	03 TELEPHONE NO.
Jonas Rosenthal	Poultney Town Manager	(802) 287-5829

04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR SITE INSPECTION FORM	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NO.	08 DATE
Rosemary Mattuck	NUS	FIT	617-275-2970	8/29/86 (MONTH DAY YEAR)

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
VT	D981068307

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- [X] A. SOLID
- [ ] B. POWDER, FINES
- [ ] C. SLUDGE
- [ ] D. OTHER (Specify)
- [ ] E. SLURRY
- [X] F. LIQUID
- [ ] G. GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE (Measures of waste quantities must be mandatory)

TONS: _____
CUBIC YARDS: _____
NO. OF DRUMS: 36,000 gal

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- [X] A. TOXIC
- [ ] B. CORROSIVE
- [ ] C. RADIOACTIVE
- [X] D. PERSISTENT
- [X] E. SOLUBLE
- [ ] F. INFECTIOUS
- [X] G. FLAMMABLE
- [X] H. IGNITABLE
- [X] I. HIGHLY VOLATILE
- [ ] J. EXPLOSIVE
- [ ] K. REACTIVE
- [ ] L. INCOMPATIBLE
- [ ] M. NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE			
OLW	OILY WASTE	36,000	gallons	oils, mineral spirits with metal
SOL	SOLVENTS			shavings
PSD	PESTICIDES			
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS	60	gallons	solvent based inks, photochemicals
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS			
BAS	BASES			
MES	HEAVY METALS	60	gallons	mercury

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See Appendix for most frequently cited CAS Numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION
SOL	mineral spitits	NA	landfill	unknown	
SOL	toluene	108-88-3	landfill	unknown	
OLW	cutting and lube oils	NA	landfill	unknown	
SLU	metal shavings	NA	landfill	unknown	
MES	mercury	7439-97-6	landfill	unknown	

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See Appendix for CAS Numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

1. Preliminary Assessment of the Old Poultney Dump, by Ruth Einstein, VT Agency of Environmental Conservation, 4/18/85.
2. NUS/FIT In-House Screening Data of samples collected 4/9/86.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
VT	D981068307

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 ☒ A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 1,600
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Site is located on permeable glacial till, with shallow depth to bedrock. Approximately 1600 people within a three-mile radius of the site obtain their water from private wells.

01 ☒ B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: none
02 ☒ OBSERVED (DATE: 4/9/86) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

NUS/FIT in-house screening of three water samples from around the site indicated the presence of volatile organic compounds. However, no surface water migration pathway exists between this water and nearby surface water bodies such as Poultney River or Lavery Brook.

01 ☒ C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 370
02 ☒ OBSERVED (DATE: 4/9/86) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Piles of smoldering debris at the transfer station produced smoke with an unpleasant odor. Approximately 370 people live within one mile of the site.

01 ☒ D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: unknown
02 ☒ OBSERVED (DATE: 4/9/86) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

A smoldering burn pile at the transfer station appeared to contain refuse as well as charred wood.

01 ☒ E. DIRECT CONTACT
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 370
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Leachate is exposed on the eastern slope of the landfill, and the site is open to the public. Population within a one-mile radius is approximately 370.

01 ☒ F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 2 (Acres)
02 ☒ OBSERVED (DATE: 4/9/86) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Soil on the eastern slope of the landfill has been contaminated by leachate containing toluene and possibly chlorobenzene. The area of the landfill is approximately 2 acres.

01 ☒ G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 3200
02 ☒ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Municipal water for the village of Poultney is obtained from two overburden wells, serving approximately 1600 people. The other 1600 residents within three miles of the site must obtain their water from private wells.

01 ☐ H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

NA

01 ☒ I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 3200
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The site is presently operated as a tranfer station for municipal waste, so local residents have access to the site. Population within a three-mile radius is approximately 3200.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: VT | 02 SITE NUMBER: D981068307

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS (Continued)

01 ☐ J. DAMAGE TO FLORA
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

NA

01 ☐ K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Include name(s) of species)

NA

01 ☐ L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

NA

01 ☒ M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES
(Spills/Runoff/Standing liquids, Leaking drums)
02 ☒ OBSERVED (DATE: 4/9/86) ☐ POTENTIAL ☒ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 3200
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Leachate was observed on the eastern slope of the landfill. Solvents are alleged to have been deposited directly into the landfill.

01 ☒ N. DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY
02 ☒ OBSERVED (DATE: 4/9/86) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

A sediment sample collected from 400 feet south of the landfill contained toluene. Contamination may be migrating offsite via suface runoff or groundwater.

01 ☐ O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

NA

01 ☒ P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☒ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Solvent waste and mercury from several local businesses are alleged to have been deposited without authorization at the landfill.

05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS

NA

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 3200

IV. COMMENTS References

VT ABC Preliminary Assessment, April, 1985
NUS/FIT site visit, 4/9/86.
NUS/FIT In-House Screening Data, 4/14/86.

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

CLP Sample Analyses, York Laboratories, 4/22/86.
U.S.G.S. Poultney, VT-NY Quadrangle Map, 1964, photorevised 1972.
Private well logs from Poultney and East Poultney.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION
PART 4 - PERMIT AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
VT	D981068307

II. PERMIT INFORMATION

01 TYPE OF PERMIT ISSUED (Check all that apply)	02 PERMIT NUMBER	03 DATE ISSUED	04 EXPIRATION DATE	05 COMMENTS
☐ A. NPDES				
☐ B. UIC				
☐ C. AIR				
☐ D. RCRA				
☐ E. RCRA INTERIM STATUS				
☐ F. SPCC PLAN				
☒ G. STATE (Specify)	The landfill operated on a verbal approval from the VT AEC, which			
☐ H. LOCAL (Specify)	was withdrawn in 1972.			
☐ I. OTHER (Specify)				
☐ J. NONE				

III. SITE DESCRIPTION

01 STORAGE/DISPOSAL (Check all that apply)	02 AMOUNT	03 UNIT OF MEASURE
☐ A. SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT		
☐ B. PILES		
☐ C. DRUMS, ABOVE GROUND		
☐ D. TANK, ABOVE GROUND		
☐ E. TANK, BELOW GROUND		
☒ F. LANDFILL	unknown	
☐ G. LANDFARM		
☒ H. OPEN DUMP	unknown	
☐ I. OTHER (Specify)		

04 TREATMENT (Check all that apply)
- ☐ A. INCINERATION
- ☐ B. UNDERGROUND INJECTION
- ☐ C. CHEMICAL/PHYSICAL
- ☐ D. BIOLOGICAL
- ☐ E. WASTE OIL PROCESSING
- ☐ F. SOLVENT RECOVERY
- ☐ G. OTHER RECYCLING/RECOVERY
- ☐ H. OTHER (Specify)

05 OTHER
- ☐ A. BUILDINGS ON SITE

06 AREA OF SITE
4 (Acres)

07 COMMENTS
The site began operations as an open dump in the mid-1940's. It then obtained VT AEC approval as an " engineered landfill" in the early 1970's. Approval was withdrawn by the VT AEC in 1972, however, it remained in operation.

IV. CONTAINMENT

01 CONTAINMENT OF WASTES (Check one)

☐ A. ADEQUATE, SECURE ☐ B. MODERATE ☒ C. INADEQUATE, POOR ☐ D. INSECURE, UNSOUND, DANGEROUS

02 DESCRIPTION OF DRUMS, DIKING, LINERS, BARRIERS, ETC.
The south and east slopes of the landfill have been capped with ten inches of compacted clay, however, leachate is seeping out of the eastern slope. The north and west slopes remain exposed, and show mainly large metal debris. The landfill does not have a liner.

V. ACCESSIBILITY

01 WASTE EASILY ACCESSIBLE: ☒ YES ☐ NO

02 COMMENTS There is a gate at the entrance to the site. To the east, the site is bordered by a picket fence along the road. To the north and west , a 3-foot high barbed wire fence, which is broken in several places, forms the boundary of the landfill. The site is not fenced to the south.

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g. state files, sample analysis, reports)

NUS/FIT site visit, 4/9/86.
VT AEC Preliminary Assessment, 4/18/85.
Telecommunication : Rosemary Mattuck (NUS/FIT) with Julie Hackbarth (VT AEC),5/19/86.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
VT	D981068307

II. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

01 TYPE OF DRINKING SUPPLY (Check as applicable)

	SURFACE	WELL
COMMUNITY	A. ☐	B. ☒
NON-COMMUNITY	C. ☐	D. ☒

02 STATUS

ENDANGERED	AFFECTED	MONITORED
A. ☐	B. ☐	C. ☒
D. ☒	E. ☐	F. ☐

03 DISTANCE TO SITE

A. 2.5 (mi)
B. 0.08 (mi)

III. GROUNDWATER

01 GROUNDWATER USE IN VICINITY (Check one)

☒ A. ONLY SOURCE FOR DRINKING ☐ B. DRINKING (Other sources available) COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION (No other water sources available) ☐ C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION (Limited other sources available) ☐ D. NOT USED, UNUSEABLE

02 POPULATION SERVED BY GROUND WATER 3200 (in 3 mile radius)

03 DISTANCE TO NEAREST DRINKING WATER WELL 0.08 (mi)

04 DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER	05 DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW	06 DEPTH TO AQUIFER OF CONCERN	07 POTENTIAL YIELD OF AQUIFER	08 SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER
20 (ft)	south	0-10 (ft)	50 gpm (gpd)	☐ YES ☐ NO

09 DESCRIPTION OF WELLS (Including usage, depth, and location relative to population and buildings)

The majority of wells within one mile of the site are screened in bedrock, and all are used for drinking water. Well depths vary from 95 to 405 feet; most are 150 to 250 feet deep.

10 RECHARGE AREA

☐ YES
☒ NO

COMMENTS

11 DISCHARGE AREA

☐ YES
☒ NO

COMMENTS

IV. SURFACE WATER

01 SURFACE WATER USE (Check one)

☒ A. RESERVOIR, RECREATION DRINKING WATER SOURCE ☐ B. IRRIGATION, ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES ☐ C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL ☐ D. NOT CURRENTLY USED

02 AFFECTED/POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BODIES OF WATER

NAME:	AFFECTED	DISTANCE TO SITE
There is no migration path to nearby surface water bodies.	☐	(mi)
	☐	(mi)
	☐	(mi)

V. DEMOGRAPHIC AND PROPERTY INFORMATION

01 TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN

ONE (1) MILE OF SITE	TWO (2) MILES OF SITE	THREE (3) MILES OF SITE
A. 370 NO. OF PERSONS	B. 1500 NO. OF PERSONS	C. 3200 NO. OF PERSONS

02 DISTANCE TO NEAREST POPULATION 0.08 (mi)

03 NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITHIN TWO (2) MILES OF SITE 396

04 DISTANCE TO NEAREST OFF-SITE BUILDING 0.08 (mi)

05 POPULATION WITHIN VICINITY OF SITE (Provide narrative description of nature of population within vicinity of site, e.g., rural village, dense population urban area)

The area within three miles of the site is predominantly rural. The village of East Poultney is approximately 3/4 mile south of the site; the village of Poultney is approximately 2 miles to the southwest.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: VT | 02 SITE NUMBER: D981068307

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

01 PERMEABILITY OF UNSATURATED ZONE (Check one)

☒ A. $10^{-6} - 10^{-8}$ cm/sec ☐ B. $10^{-4} - 10^{-6}$ cm/sec ☐ C. $10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$ cm/sec ☐ D. GREATER THAN 10^{-3} cm/sec

02 PERMEABILITY OF BEDROCK (Check one)

☐ A. IMPERMEABLE (Less than 10^{-6} cm/sec) ☒ B. RELATIVELY IMPERMEABLE ($10^{-4} - 10^{-6}$ cm/sec) ☐ C. RELATIVELY PERMEABLE ($10^{-2} - 10^{-4}$ cm/sec) ☐ D. VERY PERMEABLE (Greater than 10^{-2} cm/sec)

03 DEPTH TO BEDROCK	04 DEPTH OF CONTAMINATED SOIL ZONE	05 SOIL pH	
0-10 (ft)	unknown (ft)	unknown	

06 NET PRECIPITATION	07 ONE YEAR 24 HOUR RAINFALL	08 SLOPE: SITE SLOPE	DIRECTION OF SITE SLOPE	TERRAIN AVERAGE SLOPE
10 (in)	2.5 (in)	400 %	south	1 %

09 FLOOD POTENTIAL
SITE IS IN NA YEAR FLOODPLAIN

10 ☐ SITE IS ON BARRIER ISLAND, COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA, RIVERINE FLOODWAY

11 DISTANCE TO WETLANDS (5 acre minimum)
ESTUARINE: A. _____ (mi) OTHER: B. _____ (mi)

12 DISTANCE TO CRITICAL HABITAT (of endangered species)
NA (mi)
ENDANGERED SPECIES: _____

13 LAND USE IN VICINITY
DISTANCE TO:

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	RESIDENTIAL AREAS; NATIONAL/STATE PARKS, FORESTS, OR WILDLIFE RESERVES	AGRICULTURAL LANDS: PRIME AG LAND	AG LAND
A. 0.75 (mi)	B. 0.08 (mi)	C. _____ (mi)	D. _____ (mi)

14 DESCRIPTION OF SITE IN RELATION TO SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY

The former landfill is rectangular shaped and is approximately 200 feet wide by 400 feet long by 40 feet high. All sides of the landfill slope steeply. The site elevation is 640 feet above mean sea level. Town Hill lies about 300 feet east of the site, and rises approximately 400 feet above ground surface. The land surface in the vicinity of the site slopes gently to the south. Bird Mountain Fault trends north-south through East Poultney. To the east of this fault, terrain is quite hilly; to the west of the fault, the terr ain has gentle slopes.

VII. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sampling analysis, reports)

U.S.G.S. Poultney VT-NY Quadrangle Map, 1964, photorevised 1972.
NUS/FIT site visit, 4/9/86.
Private well logs from the town of Poultney.
Correspondence from Charles Shenkel, Village Manager of Poultney, 3/26/86.
" Data Collection and Documentation for HRS Scoring", Manual, NUS Corp.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 6 - SAMPLE AND FIELD INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
VT	D981068307

II. SAMPLES TAKEN

SAMPLE TYPE	01 NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	02 SAMPLES SENT TO	03 ESTIMATED DATE RESULTS AVAILABLE
GROUNDWATER	3	York, and Centec, Laboratories	8/30/86
SURFACE WATER	3	NUS/FIT In-House Screening	8/30/86
WASTE			
AIR			
RUNOFF			
SPILL			
SOIL	6	NUS/FIT In-House Screening	8/30/86
VEGETATION			
OTHER			

III. FIELD MEASUREMENTS TAKEN

01 TYPE	02 COMMENTS
Strike and Dip	Strike and Dip measurements were taken on several bedrock outcrops west of the site. Strike was generally north-south; the rock dipped steeply to the east.
Ambient Air Monitoring	Readings up to 1.8 ppm were obtained on the Foxboro Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA), due to smoke from smoldering debris.

IV. PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

01 TYPE ☒ GROUND ☐ AERIAL

02 IN CUSTODY OF NUS Corporation (Name of organization or individual)

03 MAPS ☒ YES ☐ NO

04 LOCATION OF MAPS Topographic Map at NUS Corporation

V. OTHER FIELD DATA COLLECTED (Provide narrative description)

NUS/FIT personnel wore a Solar Electronics " Mini-Alert" radiation detector; no radiation was detected in the ambient air.

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

NUS/FIT In-House Screening Data, 4/14/86
CLP Sample Analysis Data, 4/22/86.
NUS/FIT site visit, 4/9/86.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 7 - OWNER INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
VT	D981068307

II. CURRENT OWNER(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
Town of Poultney	

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
Poultney Town Hall	

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE
Poultney	VT	05764

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

PARENT COMPANY (If applicable)

08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER

10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE

12 CITY	13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE

08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER

10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE

12 CITY	13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE

08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER

10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE

12 CITY	13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE

08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER

10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE

12 CITY	13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE

III. PREVIOUS OWNER(S) (List most recent first)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

IV. REALTY OWNER(S) (If applicable; list most recent first)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

VT AEC File on the Poultney Dump.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 8 - OPERATOR INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
VY	D981068307

II. CURRENT OPERATOR (Provide if different from owner)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
Same as owner	

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER

OPERATOR'S PARENT COMPANY (If applicable)

10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER

12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE

14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE

III. PREVIOUS OPERATOR(S) (List most recent first; provide only if different from owner)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD

PREVIOUS OPERATORS' PARENT COMPANIES (If applicable)

10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER

12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE

14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD

10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER

12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE

14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD

10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER

12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE

14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE

IV. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

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POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 9 - GENERATOR/TRANSPORTER INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
VT	D981068307

II. ON-SITE GENERATOR

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

III. OFF-SITE GENERATOR(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

IV. TRANSPORTER(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: VT | 02 SITE NUMBER: D981068307

II. PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

01 ☐ A. WATER SUPPLY CLOSED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ B. TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ C. PERMANENT WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ D. SPILLED MATERIAL REMOVED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ E. CONTAMINATED SOIL REMOVED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ F. WASTE REPACKAGED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ G. WASTE DISPOSED ELSEWHERE — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ H. ON SITE BURIAL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ I. IN SITU CHEMICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ J. IN SITU BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ K. IN SITU PHYSICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ L. ENCAPSULATION — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ M. EMERGENCY WASTE TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ N. CUTOFF WALLS — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ O. EMERGENCY DIKING/SURFACE WATER DIVERSION — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ P. CUTOFF TRENCHES/SUMP — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ Q. SUBSURFACE CUTOFF WALL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

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POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
VT	D981068307

II PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (Continued)

01 ☐ R. BARRIER WALLS CONSTRUCTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☒ S. CAPPING/COVERING — 02 DATE 1977 — 03 AGENCY TOWN
04 DESCRIPTION As part of the closure, the dump was capped with a ten inch depth of compacted blue clay, overlain with loam, and then seeded.

01 ☐ T. BULK TANKAGE REPAIRED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ U. GROUT CURTAIN CONSTRUCTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ V. BOTTOM SEALED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ W. GAS CONTROL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ X. FIRE CONTROL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ Y. LEACHATE TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ Z. AREA EVACUATED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ 1. ACCESS TO SITE RESTRICTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ 2. POPULATION RELOCATED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ 3. OTHER REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g. state files, sample analysis, reports)

VT AEC Preliminary Assessment of the Old Poultney Dump, April 18,1986.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 11 - ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
VT	D981068307

II. ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

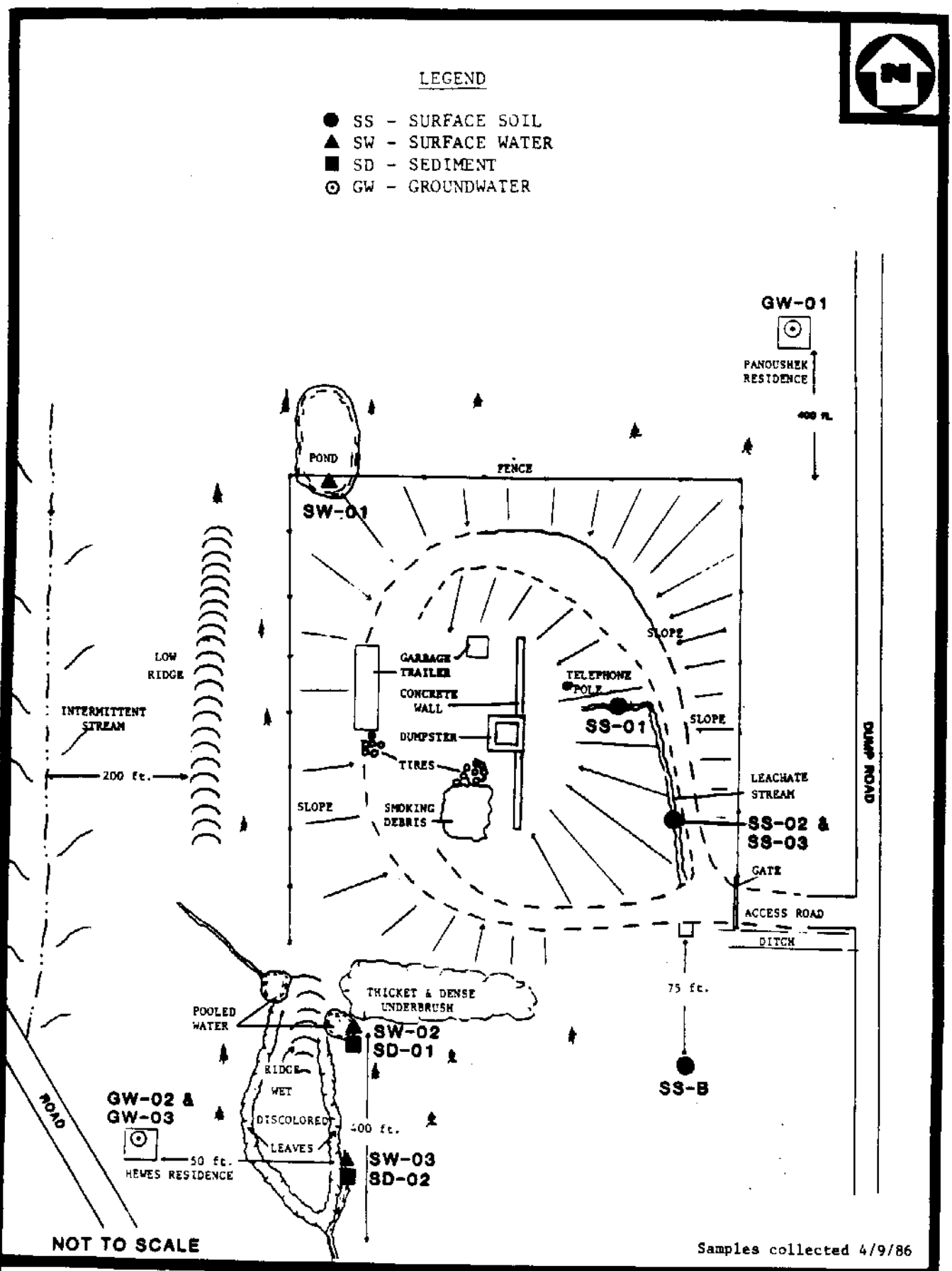
01 PAST REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT ACTION ☒ YES ☐ NO

02 DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Approval to operate as a landfill was withdrawn by the state (VT AEC) in 1972, due to deficiencies in operation.

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

Telecommunication: Rosemary Mattuck (NUS/FIT) with Julie Hackbarth (VT AEC), 5/19/86.

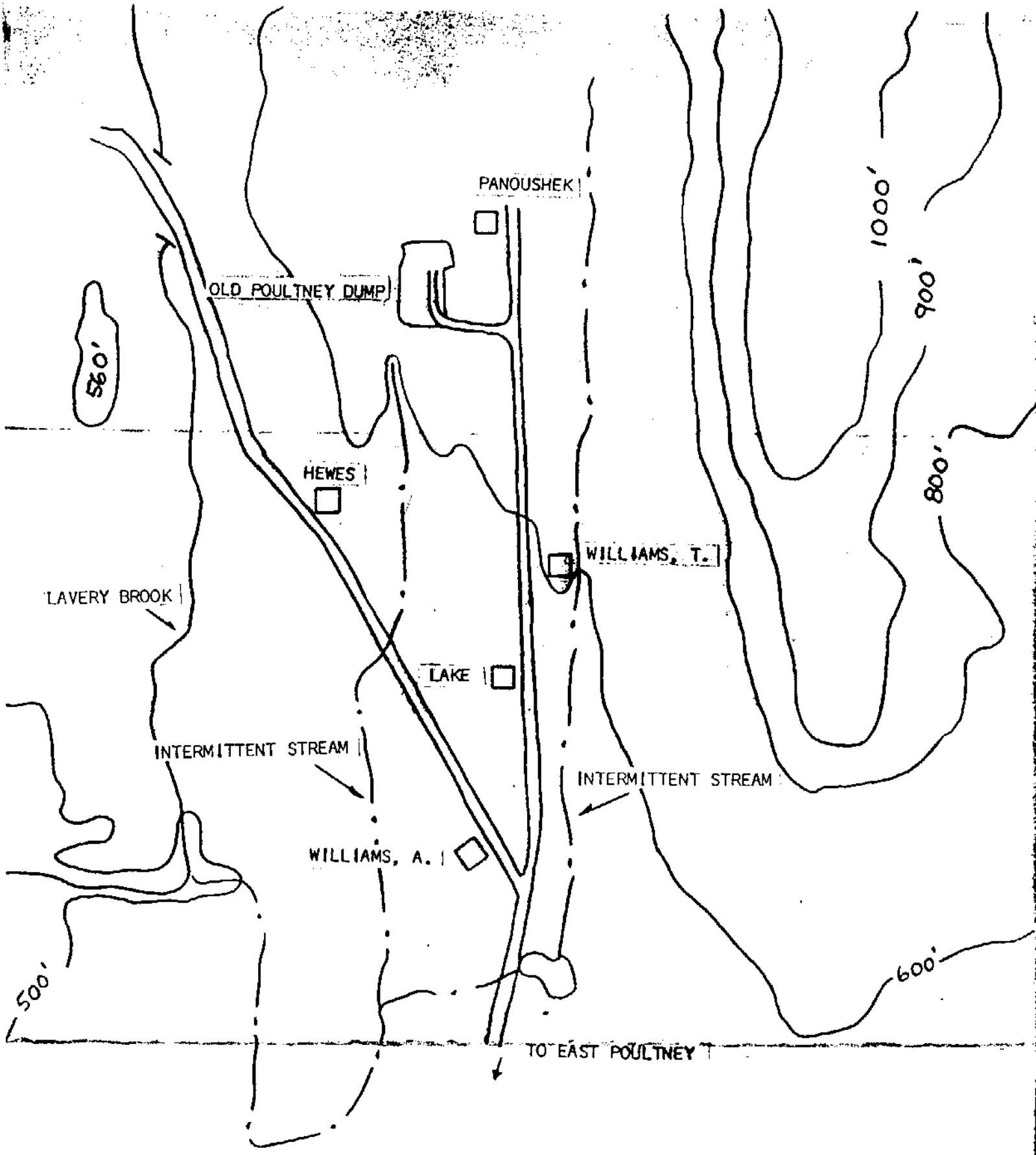


NUS CORPORATION

SAMPLE LOCATIONS
OLD POULTNEY DUMP
EAST POULTNEY, VT

APRIL 1986

FIGURE 2



OLD POULTNEY DUMP
RESIDENTAL DRINKING WATER SAMPLE LOCATIONS
SCALE 1" = 455.17'
NORTH ↑